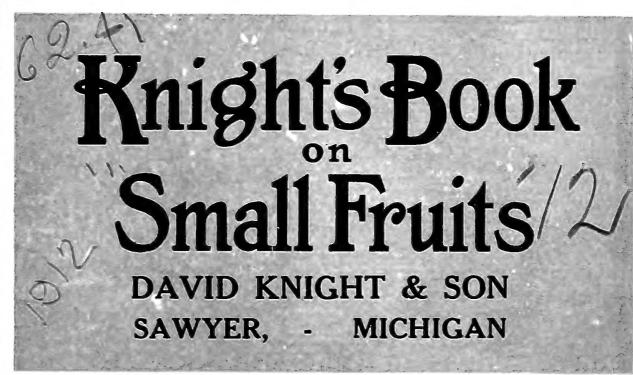


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Don't Overlook these Special Offers

Last season one of our leading horticultural papers sent letters to some of their subscribers asking the two questions: "Have you a garden?" and "If not, do you contemplate planting one?" From the 1850 answers received they found that 92 per cent. of the ones answering had gardens and 4 per cent. were thinking of having one. It is not surprising that such a large percentage of people are interested in gardens. Why shouldn't they be? The only thing that bothers some is to know just what varieties to plant. For that reason we have listed below three model garden collections. Any one of them is sure to prove highly satisfactory to you as the varieties named are those that we know to be the best after many years of experience. Kindly order by letter.

OFFER A.—An Ideal Home Fruit Garden.

	Catalog Price
50 St. Louis. An early strawberry.....	\$0.50
50 Gibson. The best medium early strawberry.....	.40
50 Uncle Jim. A fine medium late variety.....	.35
50 Stevens' Late Champion. The best late strawberry.....	.40
25 King. The best red raspberry .....	.65
25 Cumberland. Unsurpassed black raspberry.....	.75
25 Eldorado. The best blackberry.....	.85
6 Himalaya. A horticultural wonder (read page 20).....	1.00
6 Moore's Early. The best early grape.....	.40
6 Niagara. The best white grape.....	.40
	<hr/> \$5.70

OUR SPECIAL PRICE—\$3.50.

OFFER B.—A Little Larger Fruit Garden.

	Catalog Price
100 St. Louis. Early strawberry.....	\$1.00
100 Gibson. The best medium early strawberry.....	.80
100 Wm. Belt. Medium.....	.70
100 Uncle Jim. Medium late variety.....	.80
100 Stevens' Late Champion. Best late strawberry.....	.80
100 King. The best red raspberry.....	1.25
100 Cumberland. Unsurpassed black raspberry.....	1.50
100 Eldorado. The best blackberry.....	1.75
	<hr/> \$8.60

OUR SPECIAL PRICE—\$4.50.

OFFER C.—An Ideal Half Acre Berry Patch.

	Catalog Price
250 St. Louis	\$1.50
250 Gibson	1.25
250 Wm. Belt	1.25
250 Uncle Jim	1.25
250 Stevens' Late Champion	1.25
250 King	2.25
250 Cumberland	2.50
250 Eldorado	2.75
	<hr/> \$14.00

OUR SPECIAL PRICE—\$10.00.

You will be greatly pleased with any one of these three exceptional offers.

VISITING PAGE



ELL, we've all passed through 1911 right side up and are now wondering what the year 1912 has in store for us. I trust we are all optimistic, for that is the spirit in which we should approach the beginning of every year and every enterprise.

True, we have all had disappointments, bound to have 'em, and we'll keep right on having them every year as long as we live. Fact is, it's a pretty good thing to have 'em, for they are to us what fleas are to a dog. They keep us constantly reminded of what we really are and help us to keep our feet on the ground where they belong. But then the disappointments are nothing to the success and good times that we have had and we have no right to look for anything but success this coming season for the man who keeps his eye constantly on the dough-nut and pays no attention to the hole is the fellow who gets ahead.

As for us, we did a mighty good business last season—thanks to all of you. We didn't double the business of the preceding year, or come anywhere near it, but we did show a very satisfactory increase, and we can't help thinking that our plants and our mode of doing business are responsible for it, for last season the whole country was full of plants. Competition was unusually strong and some firms put the price away down below the actual cost of production in order to dispose of them. In the face of this we went ahead and sold almost everything we had to sell and at the end of the season found that we had chalked up the biggest year in our history. Can you blame us for being proud of this record? It only goes to show that the man who deals square with his customers year after year can sell his goods at a fair price when the shyster has hard work giving his away.

That drouth we had last summer will pass into history as one of the worst in years and we know it struck some of you pretty hard. Our reports over a wide area show that whole plantations of new settings were completely destroyed and, lasting as it did throughout the ripening season of small fruits, the loss probably cannot be estimated. We suppose some of you feel pretty discouraged and at the time said you would never grow another berry as long as you lived. But time is the healer of all sores and we trust by now you have reconsidered some of the statements made at that time and realize that such a course would be against your own best interests. Calamaties happen to every crop and every business at times and when they come all we can do is to take it and dig in all the harder. We know there is money—big money—in small fruits, and so do you, but the only way we can get it is to keep everlastingly at it.

With us the drouth did no material damage and we harvested one of the largest crops of berries ever produced in this section. The new plantings also did well, and we will have an excellent lot of plants to select from. However, the supply is not as large as last season and with so many looking to this section for plants you will do well to get your order placed early for the supply will undoubtedly be exhausted before the season is over.

When making up your order please remember that this firm has been right here in this one spot growing and selling plants for the past thirty years and, the Lord willing, we are going to be here for thirty more. We're going to treat you right this year for we want your business next year, and the next and the next, and we know the only way to get it is by giving you what you have the right to expect. We trust the cultural advice on the next few pages will prove of interest to you, but if there is some question that we have left unanswered don't hesitate to write us in regard to it, for we will take pleasure in giving all such correspondence our personal attention.



A Talk on Culture

STRAWBERRIES.—It is not absolutely necessary to select the richest piece of ground on the place for your strawberry patch. It is true that strawberries delight in a rich soil, but any soil that will produce a good crop of corn or potatoes will raise good strawberries. One thing, however, that is of the utmost importance, and that is to have your ground in the best shape possible, mechanically, before planting. Just for a few minutes let us reason out together the importance of preparing a piece of ground well before small fruits are set, and the added nutriment to be gained from barn yard manure and other fertilizers when placed on ground in good tilth over land which is under poor cultivation. You all know that barn yard manure or any of the complete fertilizers are a benefit to your soil. But do you know exactly why this is true and how to get the best results from these fertilizers? In the first place, we have only to consider three elements in plant life, viz., nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. Of course there are a few others, but these three are all the farmer need concern himself about. Now we have just admitted that manure is valuable to plant growth, the reason being that it has in its composition a large percentage of nitrogen. It might be supposed that this nitrogen, contained in the manure, when placed upon the ground would immediately be taken up by the plant and help it in its growth. This, however, is not the case. The nitrogen contained in manure is what is known as organic nitrogen and has to be, in some way, broken down and formed into nitric acid. This important work is done by millions of bacteria in the soil. And right here comes in the value of cultivation; for the piece of land that is under the best culture will contain the most bacteria and thus be in shape to assimilate the nitrogen that is put upon it in the fertilizers. Now let us see what happens after the nitrogen is changed into nitric acid. Is this nitric acid valuable, in its present form, to plant growth? No, not any more so than the organic nitrogen, and is of no value until it unites with other substances in the soil such as soda, potash, or lime and forms what are known as Nitrates. And these nitrates are the only form in which nitrogen is available to plant life.

Now, knowing that the air we breathe is four-fifths nitrogen, you might ask: "Why don't we let the air furnish the nitrogen, that is so important to plant growth, instead of going to the expense of putting on fertilizers?" And this question leads up to the very important subject of plowing clover and other legumes under for the purpose of fertilization. In the first place, the nitrogen in the air we breathe is called "free nitrogen" and cannot be utilized by the plant until it is changed and held in combination with some other chemical element. Now there are certain bacteria, that in their life processes, take in the nitrogen from the air and in some manner not positively known change it into nitrates, which is the form in which it is available for plant food. But the bacteria that perform this very important work of changing the free nitrogen in the air into a state where it is valuable to plant growth, are not the same as the bacteria found in all well tilled ground. These latter mentioned bacteria are only found in soil on which have been grown legumes, of which the clover is one of the most prominent members. For instance, on the roots of the clover are little nodules, or knots, in which these bacteria make their homes, and manufacture for you your supply of nitrogen which, if bought on the market, would cost you from 15 to 20c per pound. Thus you can see why growing clover or some other legume and turning it under before planting your fruit bed is such a valuable venture.

FERTILIZER.—Stable and other manures are preferable by far if they can possibly be obtained. Not alone does the ground get a generous quantity of nitrogen from the manure but the body of it gives the humus to the soil and allows it to become well aerated, which is very essential if you wish to get the best out of your soil as there is any amount of unavailable plant food in every soil that only needs to come in contact with circulating air to make it available. Of course in a fruit section enough manure cannot be produced on the farm but we believe nearly all of you could get supplied at a very reasonable price if you would investigate in some near-by town or city. Here we are only 75 miles from Chicago and get large quantities of manure from the stock yards every season. The freight on a car load is only about \$18.00 and the price charged for loading ranges from \$6.00 to \$12.00. Thus we are enabled to obtain the best of manures for from 75c to \$1.00 per ton delivered at our station. Of course there are other ingredients that plants need besides the nitrogen that they get from manure. Among the most important of these are phosphoric acid and potash, and if our land becomes unbalanced, as it were, or depleted in any one or two of these three plant foods, then we must immediately supply it with what it needs or we will not receive satisfactory results. For this purpose commercial fertilizers are a great boon to the farmers as with them you can feed the ground the various foods that you think it needs and in the quantity desired. It is an established fact that you can't eat your cake and have it, neither can you go along year after year taking nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash out of your soil, in the crops you grow, and still have those ingredients in the soil. If you work your ground hard you must feed it well, and if you cannot get enough stable manure to supply your wants then use commercial fertilizers, but be sure you get a good brand and of the proportion that you should have.

NOTE.—If you are within a radius of 200 miles of Chicago we can supply you with horse, cattle, hog or paunch manure at a very reasonable price, and if you will write us will tell you just what it will cost you laid down at your station.

SELECTION OF SOIL.—Now let us suppose that you have made up your mind to plant a strawberry patch, but that you didn't think about it last summer or fall early enough to especially prepare a plot of ground for setting. If this is the case then select a piece of ground that was in some cultivated crop last season and received good attention, as such ground will be much less liable to be infected with insect pest and weed seed. The land should be reasonably level but it may slope in any direction. An eastern or southern exposure, however, giving you ripe fruit a few days earlier.

PREPARATION OF SOIL.—If you have, or can get, stable manure, the first thing to do in the spring is to apply it and plow under. It must be remembered that it takes some little time for the bacteria to work on the manure and release the nitrogen, and that is the reason it is best to apply the manure in the fall. But in this case you didn't get around to it so don't fail to get busy first thing in the spring. As soon as the ground is plowed follow right away with the disc as the clods are the most easily broken up at that time. The object is to get your soil worked up mellow and free from clods and after you have gone over with disc and harrow and still it is not mellow and fine, then keep right on harrowing until you have the condition desired. This harrowing and pulverizing also helps greatly in retaining moisture for the plants.

MARKING OUT AND SETTING.—Now you are ready to mark out your ground to get ready for planting and you will have to decide what system you wish to use. For commercial purposes the matted row system is much the better way. Make a

marker. Any one can do that. Same as a corn marker, only made with light, thin boards. Three runners. Rope attached to each end and a man in the middle and that is all there is of it. We set our rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and believe that is the proper distance. The distance in the row, however, depends largely upon what varieties you wish to plant. With such varieties as do not make runners freely, 12 to 18 inches is the correct distance, while those that run freely and produce an abundance of plants should be set two and even three feet apart.

VERY IMPORTANT.—When strawberry plants are received, and if a little dry, wet them thoroughly. It is a good plan before planting to soak the bunch in a pail of water for a few minutes. Do not, however, water them in the package, as this will cause them to heat and spoil. Be very careful about this. If you are not ready to plant, or if the weather is dry and windy, loosen the bunches and heel them in moist soil. Firm the ground around the roots, water and shade them from the sun and they will commence to grow. When your ground is ready and weather favorable, plant out. Treated in this way, scarcely a plant will fail to grow.

TIME TO SET—PRUNING.—Don't plant on a dry windy day or allow the plants to become exposed to the wind. A day after a shower, or as nearly so as you can get on the ground, is the proper time to set. For the northern states, April is the proper month to set strawberry plants. At that time the plant is dormant and in the proper condition for transplanting. Before setting the roots should be trimmed back, leaving them from four to five inches long, but if for some reason your planting is delayed until after the feeding roots start, then trim off only a little of the root, just enough to make them even. In setting see that the roots are spread out and placed down straight in the opening made for them, leaving the crown just above the surface of the ground, then firm the soil around the roots and pull it up to the plant.

CULTIVATION.—Just as soon as the plants are set, the same day if possible, commence to cultivate, and keep right on cultivating every week or ten days until along towards the middle of August. Hoe too. Just as often as is necessary to keep the weeds down and prevent a crust forming around the plants.

PRESERVING VITALITY.—Plants should not be allowed to bear fruit the first season as it takes vitality from the plant that is needed in its growth, so pinch off all blossoms the first season. Be just as particular also about preventing the young plants from setting too closely, for good healthy crowns cannot be developed where the plants are crowded together, and remember this, that upon the crown development depends the crop for the ensuing year.

SELECTION.—Before leaving this subject of strawberry culture let us say a few words about your selection of varieties. You are probably all aware that all varieties do not act the same in all localities, and while some seem to prosper almost anywhere planted, others, that are the big money makers in some localities, are positive failures in your neighborhood. But don't adhere so strongly to this rule that you will not try out some of the newer varieties, for every year some very valuable new sort is added to the list, and there is no telling but what some of them may prove much more valuable to you than any that you are now growing. Length of bearing season is valuable and this you can easily obtain by the proper selection of early, mid-season and late varieties. Which of these is the most profitable to grow depends largely upon where you are located. If your early varieties come in bearing when the market is glutted with southern berries then the mid-season and late will prove more valuable. Anyhow the very early varieties are not as productive as the later ones so we would advise the larger setting of the latter sort. Probably the most important part of your selection is to be sure and get your plants from a reliable source so that you can depend upon strong, healthy plants, true to name. In this respect we rank second to none, for as we have said before, we have been right here in this one location, growing and selling plants, for over thirty years, and by producing good stock and dealing honestly with our thousands of customers we have built up a business that is one of the largest of its kind in this section of the country.

POLLENIZING.—All strawberry plants are either Staminate (Male) or Pistillate (Female). Staminate varieties have in their composition both stamens and pistils and are capable of fertilizing themselves and producing fruit, while Pistillate varieties have only the pistils and must be planted near some bisexual variety in order to be fertilized before it will bear fruit successfully. For the sake of making this matter easy when you are selecting your varieties we will call the variety that is capable of fertilizing itself "Perfect" and the one that is not, "Imperfect," and in our descriptions and price list they will be designated by the abbreviations "Per." and "Imp." As we have explained, the perfect blooming varieties are capable of fertilizing themselves and can be planted by themselves, but imperfect blooming varieties have to be

planted near a staminate variety, and we would advise planting one or two rows of perfect, then three or four rows of imperfect, etc., etc.

Raspberries

Here is a crop that is not hard to grow or hard to keep in culture after started, and the profits to be derived from a patch of either red or black raspberries, properly managed, is something enormous. As with strawberries, any land that will grow good corn or potatoes will grow raspberries successfully, but keep in mind that this land must have a good drainage system, either through the sub-soil or by tiling. Black raspberries should be set so it is possible to cultivate both ways. The rows should be 7 feet apart and the plants from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the row. Set your plants in the spring and cultivate and hoe them about the way you would corn or potatoes. As soon as growth starts and the plants are 18 or 20 inches high, pinch out the top of each cane, which will cause them to send out laterals thus making a greater capacity for fruit bearing the following year. Along towards fall these laterals will have grown to a considerable length, in a great many cases touching the ground. Now if you wish to grow some plants for your own setting the following spring you should lay these laterals down in the fall as soon as they show a trifle white at the tips, and cover them over with enough earth to hold them in place. The tips thus buried will start a rooting system of their own and the following spring, as soon as the leaves have commenced to come out a little, cut the laterals off twelve or fifteen inches from the stalk and dig your young plants.

Remember that it is always the new growth that produces the fruit, so as soon as the crop is harvested cut out the old canes, thus allowing the new stalks to make a good growth for the following season. A patch of black raspberries, properly trimmed and cultivated, and fertilized as your ground requires, will thrive and produce exceptionally profitable crops for several years.

Red Raspberries can be set either for hill culture or the hedge row. We prefer the hedge row, and for this system have the rows six feet apart and the plants 2 feet in the row. If you wish to cultivate both ways set the plants from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the row. The plan to follow for the reds is slightly different from the blacks. No pinching back has to be done in the spring, with exception of some of the stronger growing varieties, and none whatever in the summer. The Cuthbert, for instance, makes a very rank growth and in the spring should be cut back somewhat, but such varieties as the Eaton and Miller Red should not be cut back, as their growth is not strong enough to warrant this being done. After fruiting, the old cane has to be cut out the same as with black caps, and it is well at this time to trim out some of the weaker stalks, leaving only the stronger ones to produce the crop for the coming season. One thing that should be remembered in the cultivation of raspberries, as well as blackberries, is to cultivate early but not too late, for late cultivation will tend to make tender sappy canes that are much more susceptible to frost.

Blackberries

In planting your blackberry patch select a piece of ground that is full of humus. One that retains moisture but still is well drained. The blackberry comes in bearing when we can expect dry weather and if the patch is on soil that quickly dries out the crop will suffer. Prepare your ground thoroughly by plowing and harrowing and make it mellow down quite deep. After planting, the blackberries require about the same care as raspberries, but they need more room and should be planted 3 to 4 feet in the row and the rows $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 feet apart. The first year keep the cultivator going and hoe around the plants sufficiently to keep down the weeds and insure the plants a good growth. Care should be taken, however, about cultivating too deeply, for every root broken will send up a sucker plant that hinders cultivation. These young plants that spring up in the rows, and between them, should be treated as weeds and cut down. Pinch the canes back the same as black caps, to cause the plants to become bushy and give you a larger fruiting surface. Trim out the old cane after the fruiting season the same as with raspberries. Year after year as the plants become older this will become more of a task and you will have to buy or improvise a pruning hook that will be adapted to the work.

Currants

This fruit requires a rich soil and one that is a good retainer of moisture. The plants should be set three to four feet apart in the row and rows from five to six feet. The patch should be well cultivated and hoed, all weeds being kept down as they are very injurious to currants. Keep well trimmed after they have come into full bearing as too much of the young and old wood will hinder the growth. It is not well to allow any of the wood to get very old, as the finest fruit is usually grown on the two and three-year-old growth.

Gooseberries require about the same treatment as currants.

Grapes

Considered from all standpoints this is one of the most satisfactory crops that can be grown. Almost as sure as the seasons come and go can you depend upon a grape crop. Sometimes larger and sometimes smaller, but they can be classed as a dependable crop and the average amount that can be made per acre year after year is very satisfactory indeed. And then the harvesting of the fruit and the culture of the vineyard is not such exacting work as with some other fruits, for the picking season extends over a period of two to three weeks and the pruning of the vines can be done in the late fall or at any time during the winter when there is a day suitable. No plot of ground is too small to have a few vines planted for table use and it seems that they cannot be planted on too large a scale for commercial purposes. For instance, here at Sawyer and in the vicinity adjacent are located the vineyards of The Lakeside Vineyard Co., comprising over 600 acres of grapes in full bearing. This is the largest vineyard under one management in this state.

Any good dry soil with sufficient drainage is suitable to growing grapes, if the exposure and climate are favorable. Before planting, plow, harrow, and pulverize thoroughly down to a depth of twelve or eighteen inches. Plant in rows 8 to 10 feet apart and the plants 10 to 12 feet in the rows. There are so many methods of pruning, different methods being adapted to different localities, that we will not dwell on that point only to say that proper pruning is very essential to the successful growing of grapes, and the method that is proving the best in your locality is the one for you to follow.

Asparagus

A great many have made a failure of growing asparagus simply because they have grown it as a side line and have not given it proper attention. Asparagus will grow well in most any soil except low damp ground, but the land must be under good cultivation and free from weeds. Mark the rows off 4½ feet apart, making the trenches in which the roots are set by plowing twice in the same furrow with a two-horse plow and then shoveling out the loose earth, making a trench about 10 inches deep with a smooth flat surface. The plants are now placed in this trench at a distance of 12 to 18 inches apart, spreading the roots out flat. Then cover with two to three inches of soil, allowing the shoots to come up through, and get a foot or so in height before the trench is filled up level full. Or, if you wish, while you are hoeing during the summer to keep the weeds down, you can fill in the trench a little at a time until it is full. After the first good freeze the tops will die down and should be cut off and burned, after which the bed should have a liberal covering of well rotted manure, or if you do not have that, in the spring you can apply some commercial fertilizer and harrow in well before growth starts. The following year keep religiously at your cultivating and hoeing, allowing no weeds to appear, and in the fall treat the same as the fall previous. The following year you can commence cutting, but you should not do so before, as cutting off the tender succulent roots tends to weaken the plant. After you commence cutting keep right at it every day until along into the summer, after which it must be allowed to grow up and mature. By following these directions any one can have a good asparagus bed, and when you get one well established it is a very lucrative part of your farm.

Something About Our Descriptions

This is something that we have always been very careful about getting correct. No exaggerations are indulged in as we do not believe in getting trade by that route. Our deductions are drawn largely from close observation of the various sorts as they

grow on our own farms. In some cases where we have not fruited a variety sufficiently to learn all of its habits we quote other growers, but are always careful to quote those upon whose judgment we can absolutely rely.

SELECTION.—For fifteen or twenty years we have made it a rigid practice to select only the strongest and best of the plants dug, for our shipments and our own planting. In the first place all of our plants are dug from beds that have never fruited, our large settings of last spring being the ones from which plants will be dug this spring. When the digging commences the entire row is dug up, the mother plant and the smaller weaker ones being thrown away and only the strong, healthy plants selected. Our small army of diggers under competent foremen have become very expert in this matter of selection, and we know positively that this planting of only the best, year after year, has brought up the standard of our plants until now there are no better plants to be had anywhere or at any price.

LOCATION.—Another thing that is greatly in our favor in growing plants, and in your favor when you buy of us, is our ideal location. So much has been said and written on this subject that you are probably all familiar with it, but if there are any who are not let us say to you that nowhere in the United States is there a land so naturally adapted to the growing of strong, healthy, hardy small fruit plants as right here in Southwestern Michigan on the shore of Lake Michigan. In the winter time plant and animal life is protected from the severe weather experienced in other localities of the same latitude, and in summer our prevailing winds blowing from the west over sixty miles of water become purified and give to plant life the same health and vigor that it does to the thousands of city people who come here every summer for the rest and recreation that they so surely need after several months' confinement in the cities.

STOCK OF PLANTS.—As we have stated, our supply will not be quite as large as last season. Not that the drouth hurt us to any extent, but the crop of plants last season, over the country generally, was the largest that we have ever known. However, we have millions of fine, strong, hardy plants for this spring's delivery and we are sure we can supply you with everything you will need if you take the matter up with us at an early enough date. But don't delay for the whole country is looking to this section for their plants, and although the supply is large we are sure there are many varieties that will be exhausted before the season is closed.

Horticulural Pleasures and Profits

Never before has such intelligent thought been given to the possibilities in horticulture as at the present time. It was not so many years ago that the farmer was looked down upon by the city man as illiterate, lacking in refinement, unacquainted with the current issues of the day, and altogether a person to be ignored and avoided. But this feeling is rapidly undergoing a complete change. None of the modern conveniences for making life more pleasant are now denied the farmer. He can have all of them and does have them. When he goes to town he is not conspicuous by the hay seed in his hair or the oddity of his garb. He is a business man among business men but with the added advantage of much more independence, freedom from the worries of competition and, in a great many cases, more ready money and financial backing than the city business man. His children are given all of the advantages of their city cousins and when they grow to maturity have a much broader understanding of life and its problems than children born and raised in the city. And what has caused this change? Many things. But chief among them is horticulture with its profits and possibilities. Horticulture has now in its ranks men and women of the highest culture and learning and the fact that one is a tiller of the soil is now something to be proud of rather than despised. When you stop to consider that the fruit of one particular state in 1908 was more valuable than all the gold mined in the United States during the same period you will begin to appreciate what a great and glorious occupation is ours who make horticulture our business. And among all of its branches there is none more interesting, pleasant and remunerative than the growing of small fruits. Any man who has five or ten acres of good fruit land can, by planting it to small fruits and giving them the proper attention, make himself independent for the railroad, steamship, and interurban companies now reach nearly every section of the country where any marketable crop is grown and it is hard to find a location that hasn't a good market at its very door. On the past few pages we have given you a description of the soil that is best adapted to the growth of the various fruits and the principle that should be followed in caring for them, and if you will adhere to these rules laid down you can surely make the handsome profits that others are making.

New Varieties of Strawberries

The listing and selling of new varieties is something that we have always been conservative about. We would not like to spend our good money for worthless plants and trees even though the variety is new, and we know you feel the same, so that is the principle on which we make up our list every season. Some of the older varieties have served their time and must be supplanted by the newer and better ones, but in picking out the old ones to drop and the new ones to adopt we are very careful to see that the standard is raised rather than lowered. This year we have a few excellent new varieties to offer you. The most of them we have fruited and know them to be all we claim for them and the rest come so well recommended that we have no hesitation in offering them. We are firmly convinced that some of these new ones will be money-makers for you and trust you will have no hesitancy in taking hold of them. Don't fail to read carefully about the Gibson strawberry, the St. Regis raspberry and the Himalaya blackberry.

Gibson

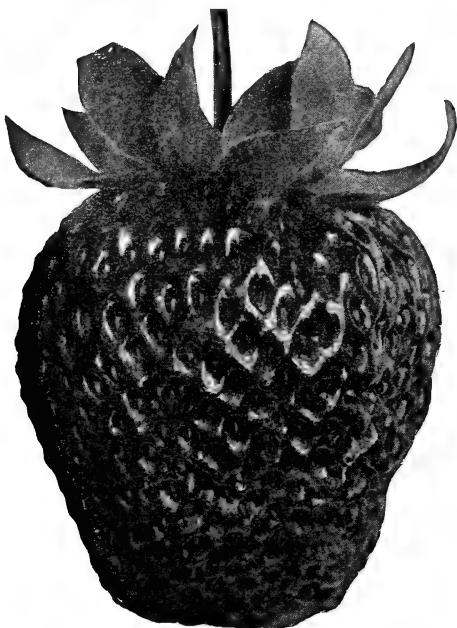
Here is the very best thing we know of in strawberries. Last season we cataloged this variety for the first time. We had no hesitation whatever in offering it for sale as we had fruited it for several years and had the utmost faith in every word we said about it. When the season commenced we did not expect to sell a quarter as many plants as we did dispose of but the way orders kept pouring in for this variety was a compliment as well as a surprise as it was an evidence of the confidence that our friends have in us. And now after seeing this

grand variety fruit another season we are more enthusiastic over it than ever and are not afraid to look any of you straight in the eye and tell you in race track vernacular that it is "The One Best Bet." Those of you who received our catalogue last season will remember the sworn statement of Mr. Chas. Burtzlaff of this place in which he said that in the season of 1909 he harvested 640 cases of berries from one acre and that in 1910 after the severe freeze that you all remember he harvested 185 cases of Gibson from one-third of an acre when the same amount of land set to Warfield only yielded 25 cases and Bederwood 15 cases. If we wished we could fill this book from cover to cover with just such statements from farmers who have come to realize that the Gibson is the biggest money maker that they have ever grown. The season of 1911 was another big victory for the Gibson and we are more and more of the opinion that a few years more will see this variety the most popular and widely grown of any in the strawberry world.

The Gibson commences to ripen with the Dunlap and continues well into the season of the later varieties, which is an indication of its strong vitality. The fruit stems are large and strong and the dark green foliage is an ample protection for the blossoms and fruit. It is a perfect blooming variety. The fruit is large

and regular in shape and continues large to the end of the season. In color it is a rich red all over, the meat also being red. The calyx is large and green. Not a speck of rust on it.

As a shipper it hasn't a superior, being so firm that it will carry to the most distant markets in the best of condition. We have never seen a variety that makes such a sturdy growth as this one. In standing and looking over a patch set with Gibson and other varieties you can pick it out at a glance by its healthy, luxuriant foliage. The new plants are also exceptionally strong and well rooted, as you who bought some of this variety from us last season know. Taken altogether the Gibson is an ideal variety of a size, shape and color capable of commanding the highest price in any market and of a sturdiness able to withstand the drawbacks peculiar to every



section. Don't fail to get a good supply of this variety this season. We have lowered the price to \$4.00 per thousand so they will be within the reach of all. While our supply of Gibson is double that of last season we have every reason to believe that the demand will be more than twice as great, so get your order in early and when you get the stock we feel sure you will write us that they are as fine plants as you have ever received.

King Edward

The King Edward is a variety that has gained popularity within a very short length of time, due undoubtedly to its merits. Our first stock of this variety was received last spring so we have not had a chance to see it fruit, but reports that we have received from various growers have been so favorable that we decided to grow stock and catalog them this season, feeling sure that in selling you the King Edward we are putting you on track of an exceptionally good variety. Mr. M. Crawford has to say of this variety as follows:

"The King Edward Strawberry is a very promising variety and likely to become a favorite for both market and home use. The plant is very large, healthy, vigorous and productive. Leaves large, thick, smooth and dark green, with no spot or rust. It sends out a sufficient number of strong runners of a red color. The plant in its habits of growth and productiveness is all that one could reasonably expect. The fruit is large to very large, roundish, conical, pointed and nearly always smooth and of regular form. Color, glossy red, flesh red, and of good flavor. The calyx is large and green. The fruit is in every way attractive"

M. CRAWFORD.

The following is taken from the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin, of Wooster, Ohio:

"KING EDWARD—Large, bluntly conical, very slightly necked, regular, uniform; color bright, fresh crimson when fully matured, glossy and attractive. Flesh light in color, firm, fine-grained, mild, sweet, and good in flavor. Flowers perfect. First blossoms May 7; full bloom May 21. First ripe fruit June 9; period of heaviest fruiting June 15 to 23; largest single picking June 18—three and one-half quarts; last picking June 25; total yield for the season 11 and one-half quarts. Plants large, vigorous, light green in color, making a beautiful fruiting row. A very promising variety originating in Holmes County, Ohio."

Our supply of this variety is not large and will probably be exhausted before the season is over.

Prolific

This variety originated at the Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., and is a cross of the Sample and Marshall. The following is from their report:

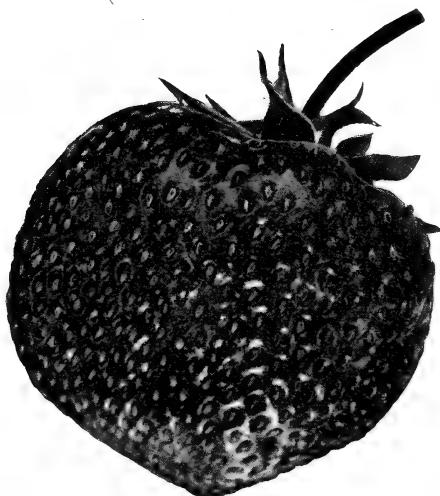
"Plants very numerous, vigorous, unusually productive, yielding on the Stations' grounds as high as 14,502 quarts per acre. Blooms and ripens in mid-season, picks easily. Fruit very large to above medium, retains size well as season advances, roundish cone to blunt wedge, rather light in color, but nevertheless an attractive bright scarlet. On account of its vigor, the great productiveness of its plants, and the attractiveness of the large, well colored berries, this variety gives promise of taking front rank among standard commercial strawberries."

In the spring of 1910 we purchased a few of these plants from a party in New York who got his plants direct from the N. Y. Experiment Station. We were much pleased with the growth they made during that season and more than pleased with them last season when they came into bearing, as they averaged up with the very best varieties that we grow on our farms. We do not know how they will do in every locality, but if they do as well everywhere as here they are certainly worth a trial.

St. Louis

We need another good early variety and this one seems to be just what we are looking for. One authority says of it as follows: "Originated in Arkansas and is one of the best second early varieties in all respects that I have ever fruited. The plants are large, with tall, bright glossy green foliage, very deep-rooted and great drouth resisters. It is very productive for an early variety and the fruit is large, roundish conical, bright glossy red and of good quality. The fruit-stalks are large and strong which keeps the fruit from the ground. While it is not as firm as some it is in great demand on account of its earliness, large size and productiveness and is firm enough for shipment to markets that are not too far distant and readily sells for fancy prices."

Our supply of this variety is also limited and we would advise you to write early and get a start of this grand early berry.



Buster

This berry is a cross between the Bubach and Sharpless. We have not fruited it as yet but reports from careful growers are very favorable indeed. You all know the Bubach and have probably often thought what a grand variety it would be if it could have some of its defects rectified. The Buster seems to be the Bubach plus the improvements that you would make in it. It much resembles the Bubach but is much more productive and will stand much more hard treatment and cold weather than the Bubach. It is a pistillate variety like the Bubach and wants a good fertilizer to make it do its best. It commences ripening in mid-season but continues through a long season and keeps its size well to the last. Our supply of the variety is limited.

Fall Bearing Varieties

It has never been our policy to try and induce our patrons to purchase high priced varieties that are in a way novelties, but the fall bearing varieties, especially the newer ones originated by Mr. Rockhill, we believe have come to stay as they have already proven that they are profitable even at the high prices charged for the plants. Another point in favor of Mr. Rockhill's introductions is that they produce new plants readily, and by purchasing a few plants this season you will have enough of your own to set a nice sized patch next year. Our supply of any of the varieties listed below is not large so you will do well to place your order for them just as soon as possible.

Americus

This is one of the most favorable of the fall bearing varieties and is described as follows: "Plant medium sized, foliage medium, has a good heavy root system, a fairly good plant maker, blossoms strongly staminate, fruit light red, heart shaped, of good quality and fine texture, fruit stems stout, holding fruit well off the ground."

Iowa

The following is the introducer's description of this variety: "Plant large and thrifty, always healthy here, a satisfactory plant maker under average weather conditions. A little later than some others in coming into bloom, thus saving the labor of disbudding. A heavy and continuous fruiter here from about August tenth to cold weather; fruit medium to large, color scarlet, firm, quality good, but not the highest. In June 1908 plants were allowed to fruit in hills and matted rows. It proved the heaviest fruiter of any variety ever tested on this place, and most of the varieties introduced during the past twenty years have been tested here. Fruit was just piled up in the matted row and around the hills. The berries were about the size of average Brandywines, and a shade darker in color."

Pan American

This is the first fall bearing strawberry that originated in America. It will fruit in the regular spring season as well as fall, but if best results are wanted for fall all bloom must be removed until July. The fruit is of good form and color and the plants are strong growers, but they make very few runners so that new plants are scarce and high.

If you have a place where you can plant a dozen or two of any of these varieties, where they will be given good care and not forgotten, get some of them by all means for the pleasure you will get in picking ripe strawberries at the season of the year when they ripen will repay you for all your expense and labor.

General List of Strawberry Plants

The varieties given under this list are all those that we have fruited extensively for several years and know to have merit. As soon as we find that a variety is not worthy after giving it a fair trial we drop it and in this way give our customers the benefit of our long experience.

Of course, we would not say positively that all of the varieties named below would do well with you, for in all probability there are some that would not, as certain varieties have their natural localities where they will do well and if taken to another locality might prove of little value, and that is the reason that the up-to-date berry grower will keep on trying out different varieties until he finally gets the ones that are the most valuable to him. Our long experience with the different varieties has taught us where they are most liable to do well, and any information that we have will be gladly given you for the asking. For price list see page 29.

Aroma (Per.)—One of the old standard varieties that, in certain sections, continues to be a favorite in spite of the many new varieties being introduced. It seems to be better adapted to the south and southwest although it has been grown very successfully here in Michigan. Fruit is very large. Bright red in color to the center. Has a delicious flavor. Is very productive and firm of texture, making it a great shipping berry. It has a very long fruiting season and continues good until the end. Plant is a very strong stalky grower with deep green foliage. The demand for this variety is usually far in excess of the supply.

August Luther (Per.)—This is one of the best early strawberries grown. It is very prolific, comes in bearing early and continues good size until all of its crop is produced. Fruit is very uniform in size and shape, is dark red in color, firm, and very easily picked. As with all early varieties it will succeed better on rather light soil.

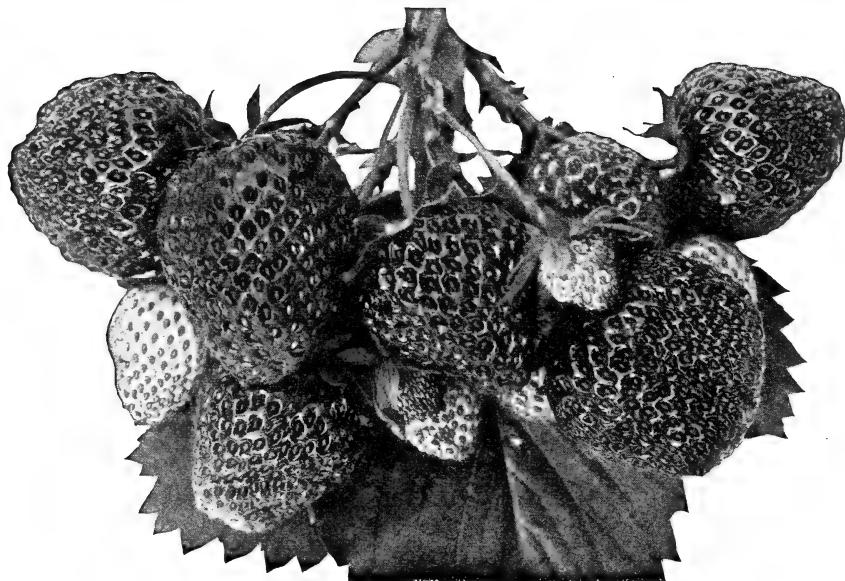
Bubach, No. 5 (Imp.)—One of the largest berries of the old varieties. It is very popular in nearly all sections of the country. The plants are model growers, making just enough plants for a nice fruiting row. Every year the demand for plants of this grand old variety is larger than the preceding one. They do not make plants very freely and for that reason they cannot be sold as cheaply as some other varieties. We have a good stock, but as the demand for them is always heavy you should order early so as to be assured of getting them.

Bederwood (Per.)—This is one of our best standard berries for market. We have fruited it for many years and it has always given a paying crop. It is early, a very strong yielder, and continues a long time in bearing. The fruit is good size and as firm as the Crescent, but it is liable to rust and should not be planted on wet soil. Does better North than South.

Brandywine (Per.)—Very vigorous, perfect blooming plant; tall fruit stalks; broad, heavy, dark green foliage. Plants very productive, having four and five stalks heavily loaded with large to very large berries. Medium red, somewhat like Gandy, only a little more dull; large yellow seeds on surface. Flesh red clear through; firm, somewhat acid, but with very sprightly flavor; ripens medium to quite late. Does best on heavy loam or heavy clay. Like all large berries, they should have planey of room in the row. Plants should not be closer than eighteen inches, so they can build up strong stools.

Barton's Eclipse (Imp.)—This is a reliable standard variety that always gives satisfaction. It is a splendid grower and heavy yielder of large firm fruit of excellent flavor. It greatly resembles the Haverland and is just as productive, which is saying a great deal for it. It is one of the best standard sorts and you should not miss it when making up your list.

Crescent (Improved) (Imp.)—The standard of productiveness all over the country, succeeds everywhere, stands neglect best of any, plant small, berries fair size, bright and attractive, not very firm. Many growers consider this the most profitable berry for market. We have been growing the Crescent for over 20 years. Very few varieties have stood the test so long.



Clyde

vigor, with light green foliage, wonderfully productive. The berries are large, bright scarlet color, with pink flesh of mild and pleasant flavor, moderately firm on some soils but quite soft on others; a great money maker in nearby markets, and a bountiful provider for the family. It is such a productive variety and throws up so many fruit stalks that it sometimes forgets to make enough foliage to shade its enormous growth of berries. A winter mulch of horse stable manure, or a little nitrate of soda in spring before fruiting, stimulates foliage and adds to its value. For the best results it should be planted on good soil.

Glen Mary (Per.)—A strong, vigorous growing, healthy plant. Some seasons it has pollen to fertilize itself, but it is better to plant it next some perfect blooming variety, like Ridgeway, Brandywine or Bismarck. The Glen Mary is fast growing in favor all over the country. The berry is so large and fine looking it always commands the highest price in market. It needs good soil, good culture and plenty of room in the row.

Gandy (Per.)—This is one of the most reliable large, late berries that is grown. It is one of the old standard varieties that you can depend upon. The plant is a strong grower, a good plant maker. The large, handsome appearance of the fruit always commands for it a large price in market. The fruit always grows large and is one of the best shipping varieties known. In some localities the Gandy is not so productive as some varieties, but the fact that it ripens late and is of a hardy nature indicates that it will do well in any soil where other berries grow. You can't afford to be without Gandy, whether it is for home or market use. Last season we could not furnish half the demand for them, but have a larger supply this year, and hope to be able to supply all demands.

Great Scott (Imp.)—This is another addition to the large varieties and a worthy rival to any of them. We have fruited it several seasons and are very much pleased with the experience we have had with it. The introducer explains why he gave it the name, "Great Scott," in the following language: "I gave it the name of Great because of its size, and Scott in honor of the originator. Also 'Great Scot' is a common expression for anything surprising."

Haverland (Imp.)—Exceedingly productive. Fruit large and fine. One of the most popular of the well-tested varieties. It will stand more frost than most any other variety, often bearing large crops when others are killed. We can always depend on a large crop. No berry will produce more fruit per acre or sell for more money. The demand for plants is always great.



Heritage (Per.)—"The plant is very large, of extremely heavy texture, some single crown plants carrying foliage with a spread of 20 or 22 inches. Deep rooted and extremely free in fruiting, beginning to ripen its fruit about early mid-season and continuing to very late. Another prominent feature is that the fruit stems continue to shoot so late that during the early picking season there are many blossoms, which indicates to the experienced grower their long season of productiveness. The berry is dark, shiny, crimson to the center. Has a perfect blossom. Carries an unusually heavy green calyx (adding decidedly to its market value.) Extremely large from the first picking to much above the average for the main crop and continues large after the better known varieties are gone."—From the introducer.

We have fruited the Heritage for several seasons and every year grow more enthusiastic over it. Two years ago when the cold weather killed a good many of the standard varieties the Heritage came through with colors flying and every year that we have fruited it its exceptional value has shown itself. Don't fail to include this one in your list as it will prove a money maker for you.

Jessie (Per.)—The Jessie is one of the old standard varieties. We have grown it many years. The berry is large, bright colored, of a good quality, firm and a good cropper. Its blossom is perfect and is a good fertilizer for imperfect varieties.

Lovetts (Per.)—This is one of the best market varieties. It succeeds generally in any soil or locality; it is one of the tough hardy varieties. The plants are rank and vigorous. The fruit is of good uniform size, of a high, rich color, and splendid flavor. It is highly spoken of all over the country. It is one of the best shipping varieties, especially adapted for Southern Planters where firmness of berry is necessary for long shipment. An old standard variety and reliable to plant anywhere and in any soil that will grow strawberries.

Miller (Per.)—We regard this as one of our best standard varieties. It is growing in favor very fast among fruit growers, because it is a heavy yielder of large, bright red berries that bring the highest price in market, and their season is very long. The plant is large and stocky, foliage large and free from rust, and sends out plenty of strong runners. We have not noticed a single weakness in this berry in the last five years we have been growing it, and cannot too strongly recommend it to our friends.

Michel's Early (Per.)—One of the earliest, if not the earliest variety grown. It does better on light, warm soil; on heavy soil it goes too much to vines. It is one of the best varieties to fertilize with, as it blossoms early and late. For best results plant on warm, sandy soil. Valuable on account of its earliness.



Pocomoke

Pocomoke (Per.)—From the standpoint of a commercial grower this comes very nearly being a perfect variety. It is a healthy, luxuriant grower, making plenty of runners, and is an abundant bearer of large, firm, bright red berries. Never misshapen and holds up in size better than a great many varieties. It is a superior berry in every way with exception of being a little tart; however, this makes it very popular as a canning berry. Needs no petting and will produce large crops under reasonably good culture. For some time we have noticed the similarity of the Pocomoke and Parson's Beauty and are now convinced that they are one and the same variety.

Pride of Michigan (Per.)—This berry was originated and introduced here in Berrien County. The berry is a bright glossy red, large and rather oblong; firm and of good quality. It is a productive plant maker. The season of ripening is with the Dunlap, medium early. We have fruited it and find it a promising variety.

Ridgeway (Per.)—Plant large and stocky, possessing the ability to make a large number of healthy, strong plants. Leaf large, broad, heavy and dark green in color. A good pollener for pistillate varieties, as it remains in bloom a long time. Berry large to the very last; the typical form nearly round; the largest specimens broadly ovate, but always smooth. Color bright glossy crimson, with golden seeds.

Senator Dunlap (Per.)—This berry has been very highly recommended since its introduction in 1900, and growers of it have not been disappointed. In all localities where it has been planted we hear nothing but praise for the Senator Dunlap. It sends out many runners and should have plenty of room. The plant is perfectly healthy and an enormous bearer. It commences to ripen soon after the earliest and continues until near the close of the season. The fruit is large, but not the largest, and conical in form. The color is a deep, rich red, the flesh is also red, and has a sprightly, delicious flavor. This variety is grown largely as a commercial berry. Two hundred bushels per acre is not an uncommon yield. The demand for Dunlaps is very large. We have several hundred thousand plants, so do not be afraid to order heavy as we can supply you.



A field of Dunlaps that produced 200 bu. of fruit per acre.



Sample

Sample (Imp.)—A valuable, large late variety which promises to be an important acquisition. Sample has scored such a marked success in many places that no progressive grower can afford not to plant some of it. The successful man is he who tests all really promising varieties and quickly finds those the most promising suited to his own soil, climate, etc.

Michigan Horticultural Experiment station for 1901 says: "Sample has proved itself to be a very valuable sort. It is hardy and productive of choice, attractive berries. It has large, healthy foliage, and stout fruit stalks. With strong soil and good culture it is one of the most promising kinds."

Stevens' Late Champion (Per.)—This is one of the best and most popular late varieties grown. It makes strong, vigorous plants which produce an abundance of fruit. The plants send out a great many runners that take root quickly and cover the ground if not restrained. The fruit and blossoms are well protected by the abundance of foliage. The fruit is large, long and slightly flattened. The color is a deep red, the flesh being also red. It ripens all over and is very firm, being one of the best varieties to hold up after picking that we know. Its season of ripening is about with that of the Gandy and is a worthy rival of that grand old variety as a popular and profitable late berry.



Stevens' Late Champion



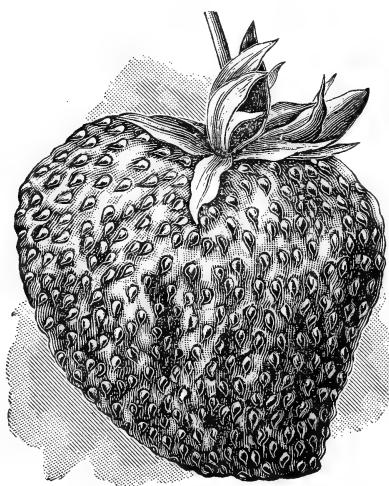
Wm. Belt

Wm. Belt (Per.)—The plant is very large, a most luxuriant grower and remarkably productive. It is medium in ripening, neither very early nor very late. Its size is very large indeed. In form it is conical, rather long and quite uniform in shape. The color is a brilliant glossy red—as near perfection as was ever seen in a berry. It ripens all over without green tips. The quality is good—

better than is usually found in large berries. The foliage of Wm. Belt as grown here is affected with some rust and to insure a good crop every year it should be sprayed, and it should be planted on well drained warm soil.

Uncle Jim (Per.)—A good grower of large, stocky plants, well spaced for fruiting. The fruit is large, high colored, quite firm and of good quality. A choice among the standards. The plant is very large, and the roots go deeper than any variety we have, which makes it well able to resist drouth.

Warfield (Imp.)—The Warfield is a great plant maker, covering the soil, with only fair treatment. The berries are deep glossy red and are very attractive in market, when well grown. It is red to the center, very firm and much sought for by canners. It has the record of producing immense crops of berries but to do its best must have a rich moist soil, good culture, and the plants kept thinned somewhat in the row.



Uncle Jim

Raspberries

Raspberries have proven such a profitable crop to grow for the past few years that plant growers have had hard work supplying the demand, and a good many times have had to return the late orders, the supply being entirely exhausted. Last season we had enough to fill all of our orders but this was due to the fact that we had the largest plant crop in the history of this section of the country and that there was also a good supply in every section. While we have a large stock of plants this season it is not nearly as large as last season and the shortage over the country generally will make the demand greatly exceed the supply. For this reason you must get your order placed at an early date to insure getting the varieties you wish. Don't delay in this matter. If you do not wish to spare all of the money at the present time then send us a part of it and we will book your order for you and reserve the stock that you wish.

See price list on page 20.

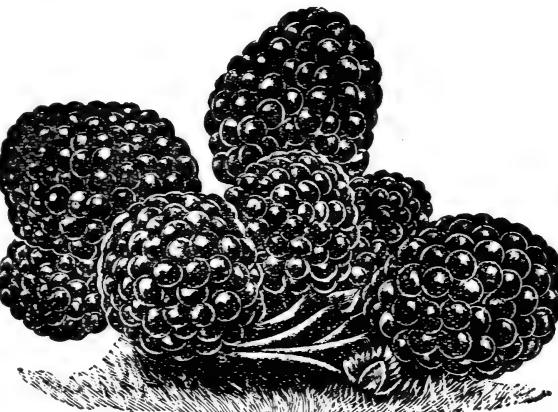
Black Varieties

Cumberland.—The largest of all blackcaps. A healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky, well branched canes that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm, quality about the same as Gregg and ships as well as any of the blacks. The most profitable market variety.

Below Is What Others Say of It:

Stood at the head, coming through with very little damage, and bearing a full crop. An ideal berry, some measuring an inch.—Iowa Experiment Station.

Very vigorous, healthy, very hardy. Fruit a bright black, good size, sweet. Holds size throughout the entire season.—Michigan Experiment Station.



Cumberland

Conrath.—A very strong grower and hardy in wood and bud; very productive; quality fine. It has been widely tested and is highly recommended from all sections of the country. Michigan Experiment Station says: "The plant is fairly vigorous, very productive. Fruit of large size, moderately firm, nearly coal black, and parts readily from the core. Although early, it has a long season and holds its size well to the end." Season medium.

Gregg.—Fruit very fine and covered with bloom. Gregg has been the leading market variety all over the country, best for evaporating of any variety as it is said to give more pounds to the bushel than any other kind. A good all round late blackcap. Gregg will not disappoint you. Very well and favorably known in every district. Demand for plants has been heavy for the last few years.

Kansas.—A seedling originated at Lawrence, Kas. Ripens soon after the Palmer. Berries as large as Gregg. Jet black and of a good quality. It has been thoroughly tested at the various experiment stations and good reports given of it.

One of the best mid-season blackcaps. Large, firm, fine appearance. Earlier than Cumberland, almost equal in size, productiveness.—Ohio Exp. Station.

Palmer.—An early blackcap variety. Good quality; vine is a strong grower, and one of iron clad hardiness. We have a nice stock.

Plum Farmer.—One of the newer varieties of blackcaps. A vigorous grower and hardy. The fruit is large like the Cumberland but in appearance it has a grayish tint like the Gregg. It is earlier than either the Cumberland or the Gregg and ripens the bulk of its crop in a very short time. It has received good recommendations from all sections of the country as a commercial berry.

Red Varieties

Cuthbert.—This is a valuable variety, well tested throughout the country; it has given good results, both for home use and for market. Cuthbert is a good, vigorous grower and possesses vitality. It yields bountifully of large and beautiful bright red berries, which are easily picked and always command good prices. No fruit grower can afford to omit planting Cuthbert. For the last few years the demand for Cuthbert plants has been so great our supply would run out. This year we have a good supply but not as many as last season.

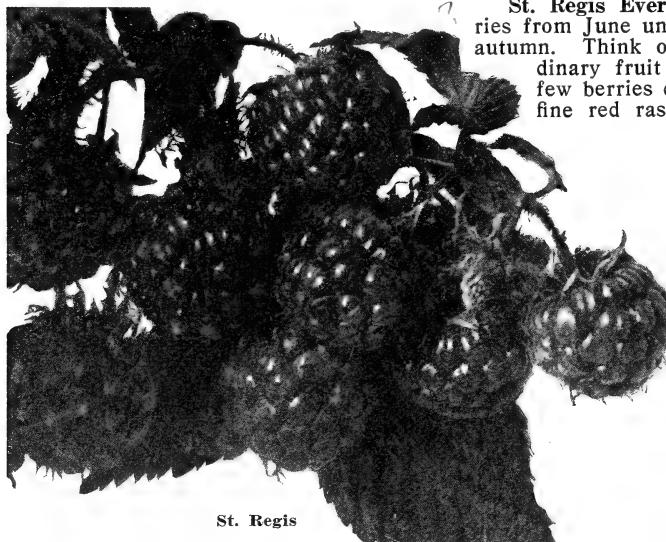
No other red has compared in hardiness or yield.—Tenn. Exp. Station.

No other red has made so good a showing year after year. Vigor, productiveness and good shipping qualities make it a leading market sort. Large, attractive, with slightly vinous flavor.—Michigan Experiment Station.

Eaton.—Could this variety overcome some of its faults it would become the most popular red raspberry grown, as it is of exceptionally good size, color and quality and fruits heavily. However, the berries adhere to the stems until fully ripe, which makes it hard to pick as it turns red a couple of days before it is ripe enough to pick. Another fault is that it does not make a strong enough growth. It is very hardy and frost resisting, and for the person who wants only a few red raspberries for home garden we can recommend the Eaton, but do not believe it will ever be a successful commercial berry. Our stock of them is limited.



Cuthbert



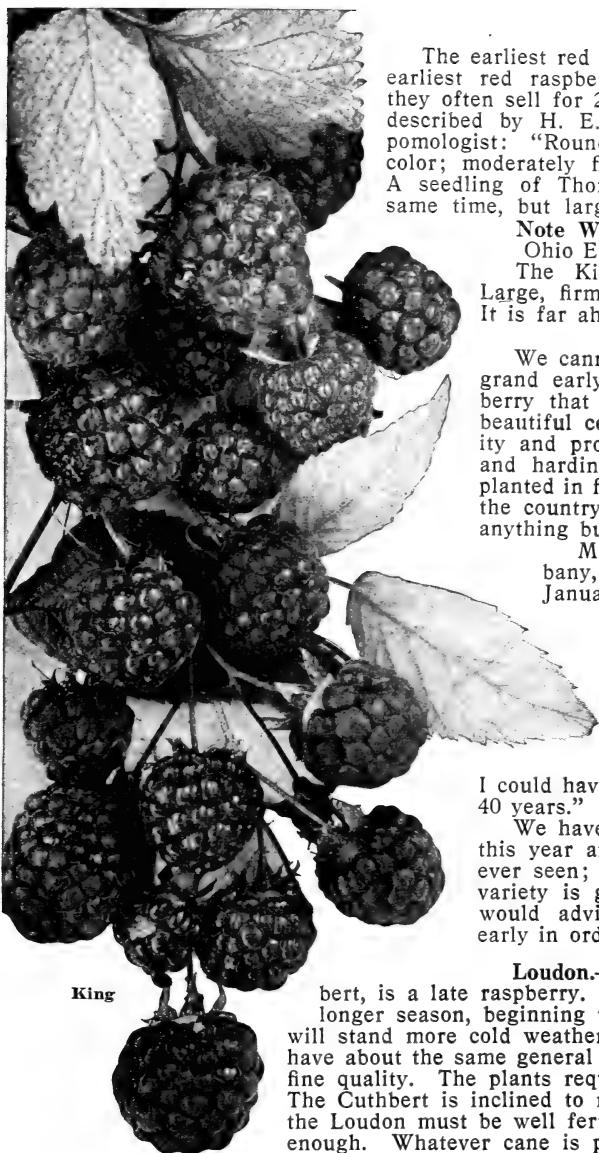
St. Regis

St. Regis Everbearing.—Red raspberries from June until the killing frosts of autumn. Think of it—not common, ordinary fruit and producing only a few berries during that time, but as fine red raspberries as you have ever seen and good to heavy pickings from first to last. Add to that; quality as good as Cuthbert, fruit so rich in sugar that it will stand shipment to the most distant markets, and the fact that they bear the first year planted, and you have the ideal in red raspberries. The St. Regis embodies all of these good qualities and is the only red raspberry worthy of the name "EVER-BEARING." One instance is known

where a party picked and shipped from two to three pickings a week for four solid months. Imagine his profits when considering that there are practically no berries on the market during a considerable portion of that time. We want all of our customers to try a dozen or two of this wonderful red raspberry. They are still a little high, \$1.25 per dozen, but they will repay you many times over for the expenditure you make.

Miller.—The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite so tall as the Cuthbert, rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well calculated to hold up immense crops of fruit, with which it loads itself. The introducer claims: "Extreme hardiness and productive as any. It is quite early, an excellent shipper, of good quality and attractive color. It should be tried by all who want the best shipper to distant markets."

We have a fine stock of plants and the price is low.



King

The earliest red raspberry on record. It is the earliest red raspberry that makes the money—they often sell for 25 cents per quart. It is thus described by H. E. VanDeman, the well known pomologist: "Round, medium size; light crimson color; moderately firm and of excellent quality. A seedling of Thompson, and ripens about the same time, but larger and more productive."

Note What Others Say:

Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, O.
The King raspberry is fine indeed. Large, firm, beautiful color and prolific. It is far ahead of Loudon or Miller here.

PROF. W. J. GREEN.

We cannot too highly recommend this grand early berry. It is the only early berry that unites large size, bright and beautiful color, firmness, and high quality and productiveness, vigorous growth, and hardiness of cane. It has been planted in field culture in various parts of the country and we have yet to hear of anything but praise for it.

Mr. Jno. O. Green, of New Albany, Ind., wrote us under date of January 20, 1906—"After an ex-

perience of 40 years in fruit culture, if I were to commence on a new farm all the fruit I would raise for sale would be Early King red raspberry and the Bartlett pears on quince roots. Had I known as much 40 years ago as I know now I could have made about \$40,000 more in 40 years."

We have a very good supply of Kings this year and as fine plants as we have ever seen; however, the demand for this variety is growing so rapidly that we would advise you to place your order early in order to be sure of getting them.

Loudon.—The Loudon, like the Cuthbert, is a late raspberry. It ripens during a somewhat longer season, beginning to ripen earlier. The Loudon will stand more cold weather than Cuthbert. The berries have about the same general appearance, but are not of as fine quality. The plants require quite different treatment. The Cuthbert is inclined to make too much growth, while the Loudon must be well fertilized or you do not get cane enough. Whatever cane is produced is covered from tips to roots with elegant berries commanding the best prices.

Purple Varieties

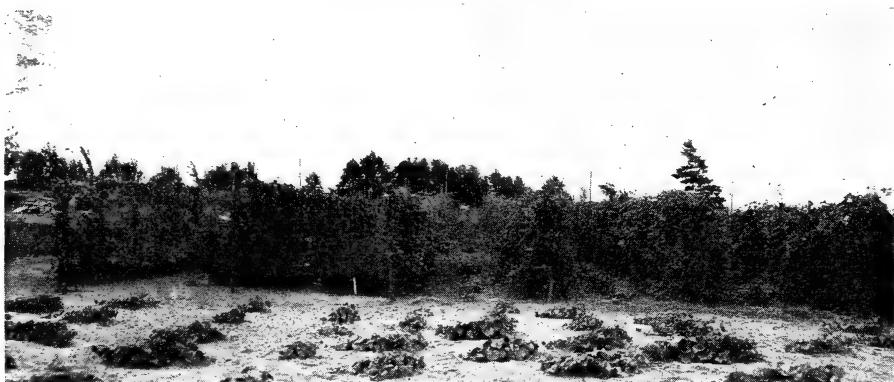
Columbian.—This, in our opinion, is the best of the purple varieties. It is very hardy and produces large quantities of berries of enormous size, sometimes measuring one inch in diameter. The color is dark red, nearly purple. It shows its relationship to the blacks by propagating its plants from the tips. We do not believe that any of the purple caps will ever be considered seriously as commerical berries, but for home use and home market they have proven very satisfactory.

Cardinal.—This berry is a Kansas product and it has been boomed very extensively by the growers of that state. We think that in growth of plant and productiveness of

berries it is all that is claimed for it, but it has some weak points as a market berry as grown here. They cling to the hull and do not like to let go until over-ripe, and at that stage they are a very dull color. However, for family use we would recommend them very highly, as they have a long season and the quality is fine.

Haymaker.—A purple cap, not so dark as Columbian or Shaffer, and much larger and firmer than either of those varieties; never crumbles, and stands up well in shipping. Sample crates have been shipped to distant points with entire satisfaction. It is a berry to grow for either home use or market. The originator has found it the most profitable berry ever raised for market, and has never yet been able to supply the local demand. We find the color of the berry is against it for a commercial berry the same as Cardinal, but for home use and perhaps small home market it would be valuable.

Giant Himalaya



Second Year Growth of Giant Himalaya. Rows 6 feet high and 3 feet wide.

A Horticultural Wonder. It is only after thorough investigation that we make this statement and offer it to you for sale. Those of you who have dealt with us for years will bear us out in the statement that we have never catalogued a useless variety merely for the profit to be derived from the sale of the plants. You know of a dozen or more so called Horticultural Wonders that have been sprung on the public at a big price and no value. So do we. Most of them we have investigated and when found worthless have neither catalogued them nor advised our customers to plant them. The Himalaya we were also skeptical of and when investigating it were really prejudiced against it owing to the big claims made by some parties in introducing it. However, we could not long stay in this frame of mind, for the Himalaya is a wonder and in a class by itself. The Himalaya vine looks like a blackberry vine and the fruit tastes like a blackberry, still the plant has the nature of a tree or a grape in that the wood does not die down every year as with raspberries and blackberries, but continues to bear fruit right along year after year and is as long lived as a peach or pear.

One thing that greatly impresses us is the enormous growth that the Himalaya plants make. One can almost see them grow, making from 20 to 40 feet of growth a season. A person in riding past a three year old patch of Himalaya plants would think he was looking at a grape arbor, for the plants make such a growth that they have to be trained up on wires just as grapes are and cover the wires even more thickly than grapes. One would think this would be a disadvantage in picking the ripe fruit, but this is not the case as the berries cluster around on the outside of the vines and not in among the briars.

The vitality of the plant does not all go in making up its wonderful growth by any means, for the crop of fruit that they will produce is almost beyond belief. One party claims 1042 crates per acre. This seems pretty high and we would not advise anyone planting them with the hope of equaling that record, but at the same time you can expect a crop several times larger than any other small fruit grown for they have a fruiting season of nearly two months. Commencing to ripen as the Himalaya does about the first of August and continuing until October, you are sure to get a fancy price for your fruit as there are no other berries on the market at that time.

The fruit looks like a blackberry, being of the same shape, color and size. The quality is very good. When not quite ripe it is a little tart but when fully ripe is delicious

indeed. We believe that the Himalaya will thrive and produce immense crops in any soil. It is certain that cold weather will not injure it as it has withstood the coldest weather that this country is subject to with no ill effects whatever.

As we have said before, it is not our policy to catalog and offer for sale high priced novelties, but the Himalaya cannot be classed as such, for it has already proven itself a success to such an extent that a few years will see it very largely grown throughout the entire country. In fact it is being purchased so rapidly already that the supply will not be a drop in the bucket as compared with the demand.

The price of Himalaya is high this season, \$1.50 per dozen, but you don't need to plunge. Buy a dozen or two this season and next year you will have enough plants of your own to set a good sized patch, for they produce new plants very rapidly.

We haven't a large supply of plants, but stock is very fine and you will be fortunate if you get some of our Michigan grown stock to start your Himalaya patch with.

Don't delay in placing your order for a few of these plants for the pleasure you will take in picking ripe berries for your table in September and the profit you will derive after your patch is increased a little in size will more than repay you for this year's expenditure, even though plants were several times as high as they are.

Blackberries

For Price See Page 30.

Blowers.—This new blackberry was introduced by M. Crawford, and we know it must be good or he would not introduce it. He makes the following claims for it besides furnishing a long list of testimonials from good authorites all over the East.



"Blowers' blackberries are always on top. They are big, luscious, over-shadowing all others; never winter kill, always in demand, rich in quality and quantity. Record from one-fourth acre, 2,347 qts., 3,520 lbs., 1 ton 1,520 lbs., 73 bushels, net price \$254.04; rate of \$1,056.16 per acre. Height of bushes, 14 feet; berries on one bush, 2,694."

Early King.—An extra early blackberry, an exceedingly hardy variety of great merit. It needs no winter protection, always producing large crops. Canes of strong growth. It is larger than Early Harvest, and its delicious sweetness renders it of special value for home use or market. It is free of double bloom and other disease, will go through hard spring frosts in blossoming time without injury. Those who have tried this variety are well pleased.

Mersereau.—An early mammoth variety, originated in Northwestern New York. Iron clad in hardiness, having endured a temperature of twenty degrees below zero without injury, when Snyder was very much damaged; has a combination of the desirable qualities of a good blackberry; exceptionally sweet, rich and melting, nearly without core. Canes very strong, upright grower, attaining a height of

seven to eight feet. The yield is simply enormous, producing double the quantity of fruit of any of the standard varieties, and affording heavy picking from the first until all the crop is matured. Season late.

Early Harvest.—This is one of the earliest blackberries in cultivation, a compact, stocky grower. Fruit medium size and firm quality. An enormous bearer. Grown here largely for market, and is meeting with great favor. It is not hardy, needs protection in winter.

Wilson's Early.—One of the largest and most productive of the early sorts. It is grown here largely for the market as it pays better than any other variety. It always sells at a premium over other blackberries in Chicago market and is daily quoted higher. The berry is large, jet black, and holds its color, never turning red. It is not hardy, and here in the north needs winter protection to insure crop. By taking pains to lay it down, as it is done here, it can be grown anywhere in the North. In the South it will need no protection.

Snyder.—Extremely hardy, wonderfully productive, medium size, very popular in the West. Not very largely grown here.

Eldorado.—Of great promise, has been cultivated twelve years, and under careful test at different experiment stations for four years has never winter killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. Berries are very large, jet black, borne in large clusters and ripen well together; are very sweet, melting, pleasing to the taste, and have no hard core; quality unimpaired. The demand for Eldorado has been greater than the supply, so if you do not wish to be disappointed order early.

About the best blackberry of all.—Prof. W. T. Massey, Delaware.

Very hardy, productive; a few days earlier than Snyder, superior in size, flavor; yielded well this season. Considered valuable.—Michigan Experiment Station.

Better than Snyder, more productive. Retains its color and has the real wild blackberry flavor.—E. H. Riehl, Illinois Experiment Station.

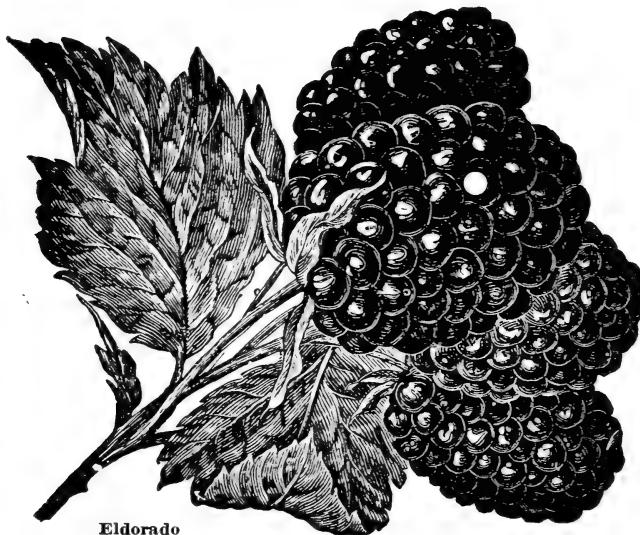
Later: Doing well here, and a favorite wherever tried; hardy, vigorous; bears well, not inclined to rust.—E. H. Riehl.

One of the hardest. Medium to large, sweet, juicy, good color. Has made a good record in many localities as a commercial variety.—N. Y. Experiment Station.

Rathbun.—This blackberry has been tested over a wide area and is said to surpass any blackberry that has yet been introduced. The berries are large—larger than Kittatinny—of an intense jet black. It is a cross between a dewberry and a blackberry.



Mersereau

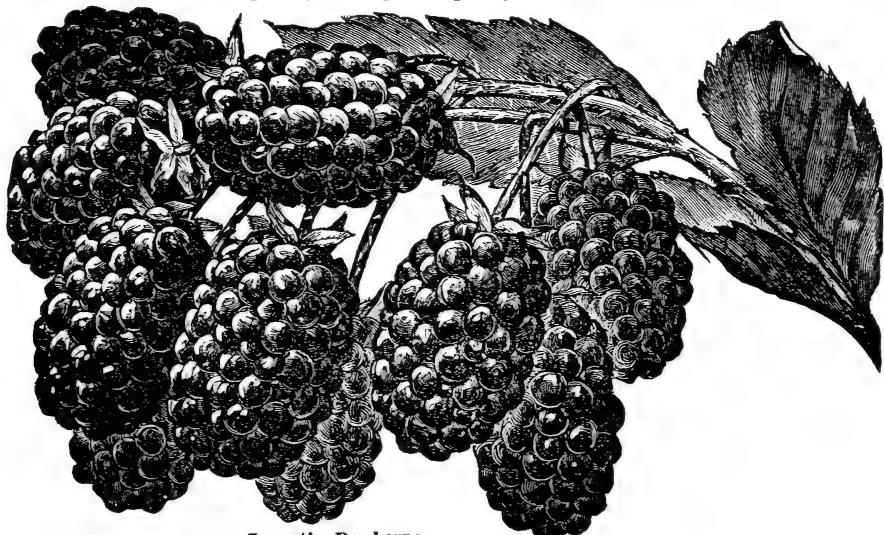


Eldorado

admired by nearly everyone. Bearing qualities improve with age.—E. H. Riehl.

Dewberries

Lucretia Dewberry.—Claimed to be the best of the blackberry family. Berries are far larger and incomparably better than any blackberry; of unequalled excellence; soft, sweet and luscious throughout, of brightest glossy black color. The Lucretia dewberry



Lucretia Dewberry

has received the endorsement and highest praise from the leading horticulturists in the country. Its eminent success in all soils is something phenomenal in small fruit culture. Its trailing habit renders it less liable to winter kill.

The only valuable dewberry.—W. B. Ellis, Cumberland, N. J.

Grown largely for market. In North Carolina ready for market before the strawberries of the middle states are on the market; thousands of acres are devoted to the

It is propagated from roots or tips like a blackberry. It ripens early. It is well worthy a trial.

Fruited several years and regard it one of the best. Belongs to the dewberry class and I consider it entirely rust proof—have never seen rust on a dewberry. After the first year grows upright, needs no support. Fruit largest I have seen, best shipper of all owing to remarkable firmness. Quality good, quite productive. You can safely list it.—E. H. Riehl, Illinois Experiment Station.

Later: I like it because it is hardy, large, firm, rust proof. Has the quality of the dewberry, which is much

crop. Formerly the canes were trained on low wires, but now the universal method is to let them run while growing, and in spring, after danger of cold is over, the fruiting canes are tied to stakes, while the new shoots are allowed to run along the rows out of the way of cultivation.—Practical Farmer.

Heavy bearer, firm shipper, best quality.—J. Casazza, Cumberland Co., N. J.

Three varieties have been tested; none better than Lucretia.—Illinois Horticultural Society.

Premo.—This variety is earlier and larger than the Lucretia and very much resembles that variety. The blossom is imperfect and must be planted with Lucretia to secure the best results.

Currants

Perfection.—A new variety that has created a big sensation for the past few years. It was propagated by scientific principles from the Fay's Prolific and the White Grape

and so successfully was it crossed that it possesses most of the good qualities of most of them. It won the famous Patrick Barry medal, the committee making the following report: Season of ripening same as Cherry and Fay. Color, bright red, a good grower. Size, very large, larger than Fay and Cherry. Clusters very long. Very productive, resembling the White Grape in this respect. Quality very fine. Not so acid as Fay and other red sorts. As a table currant can not be surpassed. A very important fact is that it has a long stem from fruit to attachment to branch, making it easy to pick. In addition to the Barry Gold Medal the Perfection won the highest awards at the Pan American Exposition and a gold medal at the St. Louis World's Fair. The call for the Perfection has been so great ever since its introduction that there has never been enough plants to supply the demand, and to those who desire to get a start of this grand new currant we would advise you to place your order just as early as possible.

Price, 2 yr., No. 1, plants, doz., \$1.50; hundred, \$10.00.

Fay's Prolific.—Probably the most popular of all the older varieties of currants. It is early, of a good color and size and very productive. It does better on a heavy soil and when given proper care can always be depended on for a crop that will sell at good prices.

Price, 2 yr., No. 1, doz., 85c; hundred, \$4.50.

Cherry.—Bush vigorous, stocky and compact; clusters rather short with short stems; fruit averages large; color fine, bright red; berry thin skinned, juicy and fine flavored. One of the most productive of the large currants. Price, two year, No. 1, dozen, \$1.00; hundred, \$5.50.

Red Cross.—Originated by Jacob Moore, of New York, originator of Diamond and Moore's Early Grapes and other valuable fruits. Very strong, vigorous, enormously productive. Yields two or three times as much as Cherry. Clusters long, well filled; berry deep red, large, often the size of Victoria, far superior in quality; high flavored, sweet.

Large and productive; masses of fruit were so dense as to almost hide the bearing canes.—New York Experiment Station.

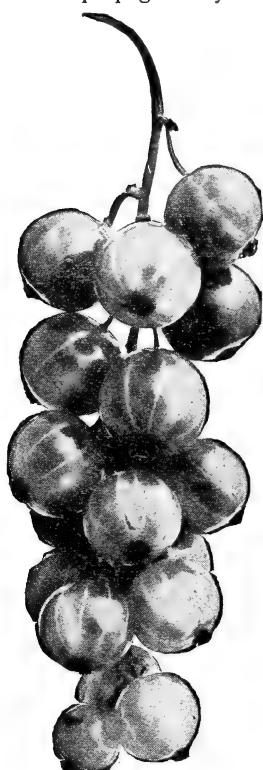
Larger than Fay or Cherry; sweeter than most sorts. Cluster long, size of berry holds out larger to the end than Fay.—P. C. Reynolds, Monroe Co., N. Y.

Price: Two yr. No. 1, \$1.00 per 12; \$5.50 per 100.

Victoria.—Berries are very large; bunches long; fruit of bright red color and excellent quality. It is a very strong growing variety and exceptionally hardy. One of the very best of the old varieties.

2 yr. No. 1, doz., 85c; hundred, \$4.50.

London Market.—For many years this variety has been fruiting in Michigan where it is now planted extensively and regarded as the best market variety of that great



Perfection

fruit state. Plant is extremely vigorous, with perfect foliage, which it retains through the season; an enormous cropper.

Prof. Taft of the Michigan Agricultural College, reports: "London Market a very promising variety."

Two year old, No. 1, doz., 85c; hundred, \$4.50.

Gooseberries

A machine has been invented for removing the ends from gooseberries

FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS

WM. URSCHELL,

Valparaiso, Ind.

Downing.—Bush vigorous and very productive. Fruit medium to large, skin whitish green; flesh soft, juicy. Excellent for family use and very profitable for market.

Still leads as the most profitable variety of the Americans. Best variety for general planting.—Michigan Agricultural Station.

Very popular; large size; bush strong, hardy, prolific.—Illinois Horticultural Society.

Best for heavy, black prairie soil.—Hon. H. M. Dunlap, Illinois Horticultural Society.

Two year, No. 1, \$1.50 per 12; \$8.00 per 100.

Houghton.—Bush a vigorous grower, with rather slender branches; very productive. Fruit medium size, pale red, tender and good. An old, reliable variety.

Hardest as well as the most productive. Preferred for preserves or canning to any other. Have had a fair crop from Downing and Smith Improved, both larger than Houghton.—D. W. Buchanan, Manitoba, Canada.

Best of all well tested sorts for general planting.—South Dakota Horticultural Society.

Steady, regular bearer; very productive, free from mildew.—Illinois Horticultural Society.

Two year, No. 1, \$1.25 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

Asparagus

We have three varieties that are grown largely here for the Chicago market and they are reliable.

Conover's Colossal.—This good old variety is known everywhere; is of large size, rapid in growth and of good quality.

Price, large two year old plants, 25c per 12; 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Palmetto.—A valuable new variety, and is planted very largely. It is larger than Conover, fully as early and the flavor is excellent.

Two year old plants, 25c per 12; 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Columbian Mammoth White.—This variety is white and stays white as long as it is fit to use. As some markets demand a white variety this is a very profitable one to grow in such cases. It is a very vigorous grower and very prolific.

Price: 2 yr. old plants, 25c per 12; 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

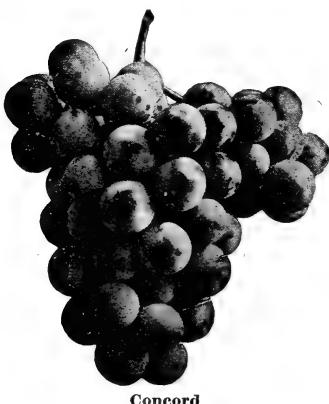


Grapes

A few of the best standard varieties as are grown here for market:

Champion or Tallman (Black.)—Bunch medium to large, compact; berries medium, adhering to stem better than Hartford, which it resembles; skin thick; flesh sweet, juicy, somewhat pulpy, with foxy flavor; vine a very rank, vigorous grower; hardy, very healthy and productive. Ripens about with or a little before Moore's Early. Quality poor, but desirable for early market, generally bringing a good price.

Two year old plants, 75c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1,000.



Concord

Skin thin but tough; quality much like Concord.

Leading white for home use and market.—Michigan Experiment Station.

As is shown by my plantings, I consider it not only the best white grape, but the best grape of any color. If restricted to one variety, for either home or market, would choose Niagara. Other sorts are better in some particulars, but taken as a whole, there is no other its equal. Good grower, productive enough, always handsome in bunch and berry, of very good quality, with flavor one does not tire of. Will hang after ripening without rotting, cracking or wilting longer than most others.—E. H. Reihl, Illinois Experiment Station.

Standard white grape for home and market.—Georgia Experiment Station.

Price: Two years, No. 1, 75c dozen; \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1,000.

Moore's Early.—Very popular for early market. Moderate grower, healthy and hardy; with good soil, high cultivation and pruned long it is sufficiently productive. Larger than Concord, same color and flavor.

Good quality, good grower, but rather unproductive.—Michigan Experiment Station.

Profitable here. Pulp somewhat hard, but the earliest good large sort and always brings better prices than later sorts.—E. H. Reihl, Illinois Experiment Station.

Price: Two year, No. 1, 75c dozen; \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1,000.

Campbell's Early is a new variety of the Concord type, of great promise. It is one of the strongest growers, and one of the most hardy varieties. It ripens with Moore's Early, ahead of Worden; quality is good and it is a long keeper. Its long keeping and good shipping qualities are really marvelous and unequalled by any other variety, old or new, and I still believe that it is and will be the most profitable to grow. All I know and can influence I shall advise to plant and grow as many Campbell's Early as they possibly can. It is the best of all American grapes.

1 yr., No. 1, \$1.00 per 12; \$8.00 per 100; \$70.00 per 1,000.

2 yr., No. 1, \$1.50 per 12; \$9.00 per 100; \$80.00 per 1,000.

Omaha, Nebr., 4-1-11.

David Knight & Son.

Dear Sirs: The plants arrived promptly. Accept thanks for your promptness. Permit me to say that in all my experience as a grower of strawberries I have never received plants that equal this shipment in vigorous strong roots. Some of them are 10½ inches long with an average of over nine.

Yours very truly,

J. J. SMITH,
Secretary Omaha Fruit Growers' Association.

Seed Potatoes

Seed potatoes, especially the early varieties, are very scarce this season and you will do well to place your orders early for we have only a limited supply and will be sold out early in the season.

NOTE.—If you wish your potatoes shipped in paper lined boxes or barrels add 10 cents per bushel extra.

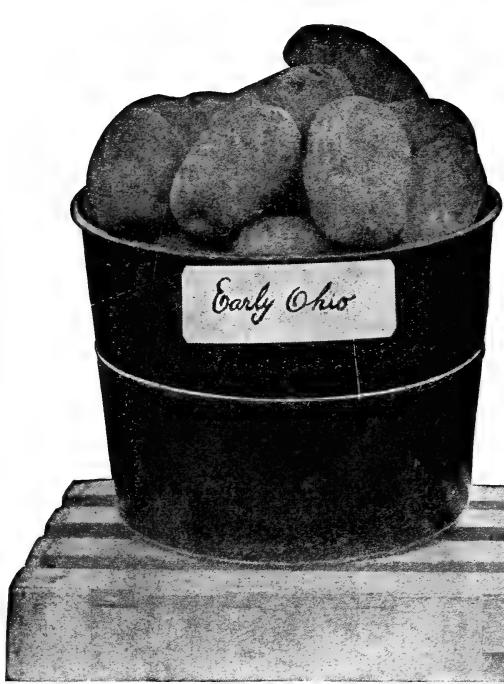
Beauty of Hebron

A grand old reliable potato that is largely grown and well and favorably known all over the country. A great many will not grow any other variety on account of its exceptionally good quality. They are not as early as the Ohio, but would be classed as medium early, however, they have all of the good qualities of the late varieties. Plant them early for an early crop and later for a late crop and you will never find anything to please you better. The Beauty of Hebron is strictly a commercial potato. You can find them quoted in all of the large markets, where they are sold principally by the car load. Here in Michigan they are one of the principal commercial varieties and the growers here are certainly well versed as to the biggest money makers.

Price, peck 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75.

Red Early Ohio

This variety has been grown here for a number of years as the standard early potato, and probably no other early variety has been such a general favorite for so many years as this one. It has been so generally grown all over the country and



everyone who grows potatoes is so familiar with it that we do not deem it necessary to describe it further, only to remind you that Early Ohio seed potatoes grown here in Michigan are superior. Whatever you do, get northern grown seed.

Price, peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00.

Early May

This is a new early potato that we have been growing for a few years and it is certainly a beauty. Tubers are white, quite round and much larger than most early potatoes. The Early May planted at the same time with other early varieties, and given the same culture, will produce merchantable potatoes from a week to ten days earlier than any of them. The quality is very good. They cook dry and mealy even before they are fully ripe. As our supply of this variety is limited this season we will sell not to exceed a half bushel to any one customer. If you want a variety that will produce nice large white potatoes ten days earlier than anything you have ever grown, try a few of the Early May.

Price: Peck, \$1.00; half bushel, \$2.00.

Rural New Yorker, No. 2

This is one of the largest yielding varieties known. It is very large and unusually smooth. The flesh like the skin is white and of a very fine quality. It has very few and shallow eyes. The season is medium late. We know of no potato that presents a more handsome appearance than the Rural New Yorker, and while it is an immense cropper it grows but few and small vines. It is one of the hardiest varieties we have and will not become scabby or spoted by being over-fertilized. It will stand an immense amount of dry weather and still produce a good crop. Under ordinary conditions it will yield from 300 to 400 bushels per acre and if heavily manured this yield can be materially increased. We had an exceptionally fine crop of Rural New Yorkers last summer, and are in a position to supply you in whatever quantities you may desire.

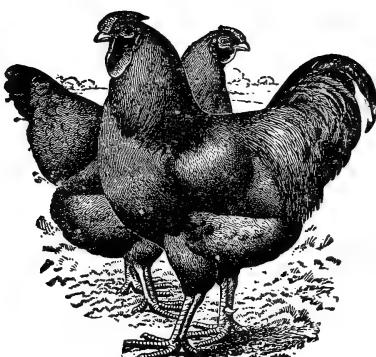
Price: Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75.

American Wonder

American Wonder.—This is a Michigan potato and has been grown here for several years for commercial purposes as well as for home consumption, and you must know that it is good or our Michigan potato growers would not stick to it. The season is medium early but will do just as well as a late variety, depending upon the time of planting. It is of large size and shapely form. Eyes are few and shallow. The skin and meat of extreme whiteness and will sell in any market at the top price. It is a very good keeper and we can recommend it to our friends as the very best of all varieties to grow for the main crop.

Price: Peck, \$50c; bushel, \$1.75.

The Hen for Profit



It will pay you to improve your flock by getting some of our White Wyandotte eggs. We make a specialty of the White Wyandotte which are of the DUSTIN STRAIN, acknowledged as being the best strain of layers known.

We are proud of our beautiful flock of White Wyandottes and you can have one to be just as proud of.

Price of eggs, \$1.50 for 15. \$2.50 for 30.

We have also a few fine cockerels and pullets to spare. Price on application.

For several years we have made a special offer to our patrons which has been the means of starting many fine flocks. This year the same offer appears on page 30, but don't delay taking advantage of it for we have never been able to supply our customers throughout the entire season.

Price List of Strawberries

Before making up your order turn back to page 4 and under the heading "Pollenzing," read over again the instructions regarding the planting of Perfect (Per.), and Imperfect (Imp.) blooming varieties.

Postage on strawberry plants to any part of the United States, 10c per 25; 25c per 100, which must be added to the list price. The price quoted is for plants of one variety only.

Variety	25	100	300	500	1,000
Aroma (Per.)	\$0.25	\$0.65	\$1.25	\$1.63	\$3.25
Aug. Luther (Per.)	.25	.60	1.20	1.50	3.00
Bederwood (Per.)	.25	.50	1.00	1.13	2.25
Barton's Eclipse (Imp.)	.25	.60	1.20	1.38	2.75
Brandywine (Per.)	.35	.70	1.35	1.75	3.50
Bubach (Imp.)	.40	.80	1.50	2.00	4.00
Buster (Imp.)	.50	1.00	2.00	2.50	5.00
Clyde (Per.)	.35	.70	1.35	1.75	3.50
Crescent (Imp.)	.25	.50	1.00	1.13	2.25
Gandy (Per.)	.35	.70	1.35	1.75	3.50
Gibson (Per.)	.40	.80	1.50	2.00	4.00
Glen Mary (Per.)	.35	.70	1.35	1.75	3.50
Great Scott (Imp.)	.40	.80	1.50	2.00	4.00
Haverland (Imp.)	.25	.60	1.20	1.50	3.00
Heritage (Per.)	.40	.80	1.50	2.00	4.00
Jesse (Per.)	.35	.70	1.35	1.75	3.50
King Edward (Per.)	.50	1.00	2.00	2.50	5.00
Lovett (Per.)	.25	.50	1.05	1.25	2.50
Michel's Early (Per.)	.25	.50	1.00	1.13	2.25
Miller (Per.)	.35	.70	1.35	1.75	3.50
Pocomoke (Per.)	.35	.70	1.35	1.75	3.50
Pride of Mich. (Per.)	.35	.70	1.35	1.75	3.50
Prolific (Per.)	.50	1.00	2.00	2.50	5.00
Ridgeway (Per.)	.35	.70	1.35	1.75	3.50
Sample (Imp.)	.40	.80	1.50	2.00	4.00
Senator Dunlap (Per.)	.25	.50	1.05	1.25	2.50
Stevens' Late Champion (Per.)	.35	.70	1.35	1.75	3.50
St. Louis (Per.)	.50	1.00	2.00	2.50	5.00
Uncle Jim (Per.)	.40	.80	1.50	2.00	4.00
Warfield (Imp.)	.25	.50	1.05	1.25	2.50
Wm. Belt (Per.)	.35	.70	1.35	1.75	3.50
	Doz.				
Pan American (Per.)	\$1.75	.....	10.00	.....	.....
Americus (Per.)	2.50	.....	20.00	.....	.....
Iowa (Per.)	2.50	.....	20.00	.....	.....

Express Charges per 100 Pounds to Different Points.

Danville, Ill.	.....	\$1.40	Indianapolis, Ind.	.....	\$1.00
Peoria, Ill.	.....	1.40	Fort Wayne, Ind.	.....	.80
Rockford, Ill.	.....	1.20	New Albany, Ind.	.....	1.40
Springfield, Ill.	.....	1.40	Grand Rapids, Mich.	.....	.60
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	.....	1.50	Lansing, Mich.	.....	.65
Davenport, Ia.	.....	1.40	Petoskey, Mich.	.....	1.25
Des Moines, Ia.	.....	1.75	Saginaw, Mich.	.....	1.00
Topeka, Kas.	.....	2.50	St. Paul, Minn.	.....	1.90
Buffalo, N. Y.	.....	1.40	Kansas City, Mo.	.....	1.90
Elmira, N. Y.	.....	1.75	St. Louis, Mo.	.....	1.50
New York, N. Y.	.....	1.90	Lincoln, Neb.	.....	2.50
Syracuse, N. Y.	.....	1.75	Huntington, W. Va.	.....	1.40
Philadelphia, Pa.	.....	1.75	La Crosse, Wis.	.....	1.50
Pittsburg, Pa.	.....	1.50	Milwaukee, Wis.	.....	.80

Raspberries

Variety.	100	300	500	1,000
Cardinal (Purple)	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$12.00
Columbian (Purple)	2.00	4.00	6.00	12.00
Conrath (Black)	1.25	2.50	3.50	7.00
Cumberland (Black)	1.50	3.00	4.50	9.00
Cuthbert (Red)	1.00	2.00	3.00	6.00
Eaton (Red)	4.00	8.00	10.00	20.00
Gregg (Black)	1.50	3.00	4.00	8.00
Haymaker (Purple)	2.00	4.00	6.00	12.00
Kansas (Black)	1.25	2.50	3.50	7.00
King (Red)	1.25	2.50	3.50	7.00
Loudon (Red)	1.00	3.00	4.00	8.00
Miller (Red)	1.00	2.00	3.00	6.00
Palmer (Black)	1.50	3.00	4.00	8.00
Plum Farmer (Black)	2.00	4.00	6.00	12.00
St. Regis (Red—Everbearing)	Doz. \$1.25	8.00		

Blackberries

Variety.	100	300	500	1,000
Blower	\$3.50	\$7.00	\$10.00	\$20.00
Early King	1.75	3.50	5.00	10.00
Early Harvest	1.75	3.50	4.50	9.00
Eldorado	2.00	4.00	6.00	12.00
Himalaya	Each, 15c; Doz., \$1.50	5.00		
Lucretia (Dewberry)	1.25	2.50	3.50	7.00
Mersereau	2.00	4.00	6.00	12.00
Premo (Dewberry)	1.25	2.50	3.50	7.00
Rathbun	2.00	4.00	6.00	12.00
Snyder	1.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
Wilson	1.25	2.50	3.50	7.00

Estimate.—If you want large orders, write us for estimates, and in many cases we can quote you rates below catalogue prices, as oftentimes we have surplus stock in some varieties and can give you quite a discount on large orders.

Remember, we guarantee plants to reach you in good live condition when sent by mail or express, and if not so we will refill the order, but we must have proof of this at once on arrival of the plants.

Freight Shipments at your own risk. Telegraph, express office and postoffice, Sawyer, Michigan. Bell phone in our office.

Premium Offers Good Until April 1st

For orders of \$3.00 and over at catalogue prices (if mentioned when you order), by special arrangement we are able to give you one year's subscription to "THE FRUIT BELT," published in Grand Rapids, Mich. This is one of the best publications in the country (regular subscription price 50 cents). If you are already a subscriber your subscription will be extended one year from the date it now expires. Or

For every order of \$3.00 or over at catalogue prices, a setting of 15 Wyandotte eggs for 75 cents. This offer holds good as long as our eggs last.

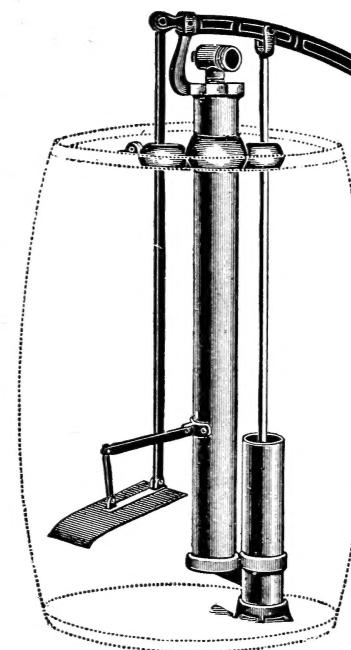
Number of Plants Required to Set One Acre

2x2 feet	10,890	6x5 feet	1,452
3x2 feet	7,270	6x6 feet	1,210
3x3 feet	4,840	7x2 feet	3,111
4x2 feet	4,445	7x3 feet	2,074
4x3 feet	3,630	7x4 feet	1,555
5x2 feet	4,365	7x5 feet	1,244
4x4 feet	2,722	7x6 feet	1,037
5x3 feet	2,904	7x7 feet	888
5x4 feet	2,178	8x3 feet	1,815
5x5 feet	1,724	8x4 feet	1,361
6x2 feet	3,630	8x5 feet	1,089
6x3 feet	2,420	8x6 feet	905
6x4 feet	1,815		

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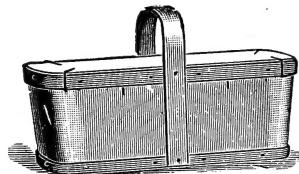
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READ CAREFULLY

Please Read Carefully Before Giving Your Order—Your name, postoffice and state should be distinctly written every time you write us.

Order Early.—It is a mistake to put off ordering until late in the season, when some of the leading varieties will be sold out. It is greatly to your advantage, as well as ours, to place your order early; only a small amount is necessary to be paid down to secure your order.

Our Terms Are Cash.—No order booked unless accompanied with a remittance as a guarantee of good faith. Balance of the money can be sent before shipment, or we can send C. O. D. Money can be sent by bank draft, express money order, postoffice money order, or by registered letter at our risk.

References.—State Savings Bank, Benton Harbor, Mich.; U. S. Express Agent, Sawyer, Mich.; or any of the officers of Berrien county, county seat, St. Joseph.

Our Liability.—While we exercise the greatest care to have every plant true to name and are ready on proper proof to replace anything sent by us that proves untrue to label, free of charge, it is understood between the purchaser and ourselves that we are not to be held liable for any greater sum than that paid for said plants that may have proved untrue.

Substitution.—In case we should be out of any one variety in your order, please state whether we shall return the money or fill it with some equally good or better variety.

Shipping Facilities.—We have the benefit of a direct line to Chicago, running several trains daily, reaching there in three hours and connecting with all other lines. We also ship by boat from St. Joseph which runs daily lines to Chicago.

Shipment.—We commence to ship plants in the spring as soon as we can dig, usually the last of March or the first of April, and fill all orders as fast as possible.

Strawberry Plants by Mail.—The low rates of postage, eight cents per pound, to any point in the United States, or sixteen cents per pound to any in Canada, enable us to send small amounts to distant purchasers much cheaper than by express.

You must add five cents per dozen, or twenty-five cents per one hundred plants to price to cover postage. Plants are packed in moss and we guarantee them to reach you in perfect condition when sent by mail.

By Express.—This is the method most commonly adopted for sending big bills to distant parts of the country. As there is no delay, we will guarantee all shipments to arrive in good condition when sent by express.

By Freight.—Raspberries, blackberries, currants, etc., can be sent by freight, and strawberries, early in the season, before the new growth starts, can be safely sent by fast freight. We take especial care in packing, using more moss when ordered shipped this way. It is quite a saving over express charges on large bills. All freight shipments at the purchaser's risk. Our responsibility ends when we deliver goods in good condition and take railroad receipt.

Mode of Packing.—We use light crates or baskets for strawberry plants, packed in moss in the best possible manner and carefully separate and mark each different variety with labels. We make no charge for packing or delivering to freight or express office.

The New Nursery Law.—Under a recent enactment of the legislature of Michigan, all nurseries within the state are required to have their grounds and stock inspected at least once a year by a State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards. It also provides that every package containing trees or plants must have a certificate of inspection attached to it. This law is rigidly enforced here in Michigan and the danger of getting stock infected by disease or insect pest is very small.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection

No. 1182

(Duplicate.) This is to certify that I have examined the Nursery Stock of David Knight & Son, Sawyer, Michigan, and find it apparently free from dangerous insects and contagious tree and plant diseases. This certificate to be void after July 31, 1912.

L. R. TAFT,

State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.

Agricultural College, Mich., Oct. 14, 1911.

- Fruit of -
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